

**REMARKS**

Claim 3 has been rejected as indefinite, claims 1, 2 and 4-12 have been rejected as anticipated by Jordan, and claim 3 has been rejected as unpatentable in view of Jordan. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the attached amended claims and following considerations.

Claim 3 has been amended to more clearly state that the wedges may be individually removed manually with the user's fingers.

With respect to claims 1-12, the Jordan patent utilizes a brake arm 10 that rotates on axis X and a brake pad attachment member 30 that rotates on axis Y, axis Y being movable on arm 10 as arm 10 rotates. Cam surfaces 38 on member 30 and follower surface 40 on urging member 36 engage to cause member 30 to rotate on the Y axis counter to the rotation of arm 30 about axis X. The combined movement substantially reduces the arcuate movement of the brake pad 32 about axis X that would otherwise occur absent the cam mechanism. It should be noted that none of the embodiments disclosed in Jordan use contacting planar surfaces to counter rotate the pad 32.

In contrast, in applicant's mechanism, the pads 5 never move radially about an axis. The pads 5 are constrained to move along a straight path defined by the axis of the rods 4. The sliding wedges 2 directly connect to the actuator cables 9, and there is no radial movement of any other components of applicant's brake. Thus, the limitation to contacting planar surfaces on the wedge members distinguishes over Jordan. In addition, a limitation to constraining the rods 4 to move axially likewise distinguishes over Jordan.

With respect to claim 3, the wedges 2 are the actuation devices in applicant's brake. In contrast, the cam 38 and follower 40 in Jordan do not actuate the brake pad attachment member 30. The rotatable arm 10 performs this function. As noted above, the cam 38 and follower 40 are not wedges. Moreover, the arm 10 cannot be removed and replaced without tools.

In applicant's brake, by pushing on the rod head 17 the wedge 2 can be removed to facilitate wheel removal or to replace the wedge. There is no comparable part in Jordan that can be removed without tools. Applicant's claim 3 distinguishes over Jordan by the limitation to at least one wedge being manually removable.

With respect to independent claim 6, the limitation to guide means for linear movement of the rods constrains the rods, the first wedges and the pads mounted thereon to axial movement along the axis of the rods. Thus, claim 6 distinguishes over Jordan.

New independent claim 13 distinguishes over Jordan by the limitations to each of the rods passing through a pair of wedge members. Claims 2, 4, 5, 7-12 and 14-16 are dependent upon claims 1, 6 and 13, respectively, and therefore should be allowable upon the allowance of independent claims 1, 6 and 13.